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# GENERAL PERMIT TO OPERATE AND/OR CONSTRUCT

*(As required by Title 49, Chapter 3, Article 2, Section 49-480, Arizona Revised Statutes)*

## for

## Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Refinishing Operations

*This general permit to operate and/or construct does not relieve the applicant of responsibility for meeting all air pollution regulations.*

**EXPIRATION DATE** _____

**PERMIT ISSUED THIS** _____ **DAY OF** _____ **2004**

_____ **Al Brown, Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Officer, MPA, RS**

# General Permit to Operate and/or Construct
# Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Refinishing Operation

## Table of Contents


**Section 1 Authority ..... Page 2**

**Section 2. Definitions ..... Page 2**

**Section 3. Authorization Under this General Permit ..... Page 8**
- A. Authority to Operate (ATO) or Construct Page 8
- B. Effective Date and Expiration Date of Authorization Page 8
- C. Requirements to File an Application for an Individual Source Permit Page 9
- D. Issuance of an Individual Source Permit Page 9

**Section 4. General Requirements ..... Page 9**
- A. Compliance Required Page 9
- B. Duty to Provide Information Page 9
- C. Emergency Provisions Page 10
- D. Excess Emissions Page 10
- E. Facility Changes Requiring an Individual Source Permit Page 12
- F. Facility Changes Allowed Page 12
- G. Filing of an Application for an ATO Page 13
- H. Pay Applicable Fees Page 13
- I. Posting of a Permit Page 13
- J. Property Rights Page 13
- K. Right to Entry and Inspection Page 13
- L. Severability Page 14

**Section 5. Operating Requirements ..... Page 14**
- A. Vehicle Refinishing Operations Page 14
- B. Solvent Cleaners Other Than Gun Cleaners Page 19
- C. Gasoline Dispensing Operations Page 21
- D. Fuel Burning Operations Page 23
- E. Emergency Generators Page 23
- F. Opacity Limitations Page 23
- G. Temporary Halting Or Reducing Of Activity Page 23

**Section 6. Monitoring And Recordkeeping Requirements ..... Page 24**
- A. Emergency Provision Recordkeeping Requirements Page 24
- B. Gasoline Dispensing Operations Page 24
- C. Logging Requirements For Facility Changes Page 24
- D. Records Retention Requirements Page 24
- E. Vehicle Refinishing Operations Page 24

**Section 7. Reporting Requirements ..... Page 25**
- A. Certification of Truth, Accuracy and Completeness Page 25
- B. Deviations from Permit Requirements Page 25
- C. Emergency Reporting Page 25
- D. Emissions Inventory Reporting Page 25
- E. Excess Emissions Reporting Page 26
- F. Facility Change Reporting Page 26

**SECTION 1. AUTHORITY** [A.R.S. §49-480.J] [County Rules 200 and 230]

This General Permit is authorized by Rule 200 and Rule 230 of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Rules and Regulations (Rules) pursuant to Section 49-480.J of the Arizona Revised Statutes. In that the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has not issued a general permit for *External Fuel Burning Operations* in Maricopa County as defined herein, the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (Department) is authorized to issue this General Permit.

**SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of this General Permit, the following definitions shall apply:

**A.** **AGITATION, AGITATED -** A means or state that moves cleaning liquid continuously back and forth, or up and down. This includes such motion created by sound waves, and to the splashing of a rinse stream operated at a pressure that creates a trajectory exceeding 2 feet along the horizontal plane intersecting the nozzle when the nozzle is at a 45° angle above the plane. Liquid motion incidental to a continuous entrance or withdrawal of objects undergoing cleaning is not agitation.

**B.** **AUTOMATIC GUN CLEANING MACHINE (GUN CLEANER) -** A machine, which after being loaded, cleans paint spray guns without the assistance of a person.

**C.** **AUTOMOBILE/LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLE -** A vehicle manufactured by a facility that is designated by code 33611 of the 1997 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and has a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 8600 lbs or less. This comprises only vehicles manufactured by a large production-line facility that makes the following complete vehicles or chassis: automobile, light-duty van, light-duty motorhome, pick-up truck, and/or utility vehicle.

**D.** **BATCH CLEANING MACHINE –** A solvent cleaning machine in which individual parts or a set of parts move through the entire cleaning cycle before new parts are introduced into the solvent cleaning machine. A solvent cleaning machine, such as a ferris wheel or a cross-rod degreaser, that cleans multiple batch loads simultaneously and is manually loaded, is a batch cleaning machine.

**E.** **CABINET STYLE CLEANING MACHINES -** Cleaning machines typically similar in design to domestic dishwashers that are completely enclosed except for optional stack, and have their own reservoir and sump.

**F.** **CARB CERTIFIED -** A vapor control system, subsystem, or component that has been specifically approved by system configuration and manufacturer's name and model number in an executive order of the California Air Resources Board (CARB), pursuant to Section 41954 of the California Health and Safety Code. Such orders are included in CARB's publication, "Gasoline Facilities – Phase I & II", which is available as set forth in subsection 503.4 of County Rule 353.

**G.** **CLEANING-SOLVENT** – Solvent used for cleaning that contains more than 2.0% VOC by weight and more than 20 grams of VOC per liter (0.17 lb/gal).

**H.** **COATING AS APPLIED -** Refers to coating at the time immediately prior to its application, including any final addition of solvent to the coating before such coating is applied.

**I.** **CONFORMING SOLVENT** - A cleaning-solvent that has a Total VOC Vapor Pressure conforming to the limits in Table 1 (subsection 304.1). On November 1, 2001, and thereafter, the limit is 1 mm Hg at 20°C (68°F).

**J.** **CONVENTIONAL AIR ATOMIZED SPRAY (SYSTEM)** - A spray which is atomized with air in a system designed to exceed 25 psig (1.7 bar) at the center of the spray gun tip and which is not used with an electrostatic transfer system.

**K.** **DEPARTMENT -** The Maricopa County Environmental Services Department.

**L.** **DETAILING GUNS AND TOUCH-UP GUNS -** Small air spray devices, including airbrushes, that operate at no greater than 6 cfm (170 liters per minute) air flow and no greater than 50 psig (3.4 bar) air pressure and are used to coat small areas.

**M.** **DILUENT -** Any fluid in or added to a coating such as thinner, retarder, reducer, solvent, or drying accelerator which solubilizes, adjusts concentration, viscosity, flow, or drying rates and which evaporates as the coating film solidifies and cures.

**N.** **DISPENSING TANK** - Any stationary tank which dispenses gasoline directly into a motorized vehicle's fuel tank that directly fuels its engine(s).

**O.** **ELECTROSTATIC APPLICATION -** A method of applying coating by electrically charging coating droplets or particles with an electrical device, causing their deposition onto a substrate by electrostatic attraction.

**P.** **ENAMEL -** Any non-lacquer topcoat.

**Q.** **EXCESS GASOLINE DRAINAGE -** More than 10 milliters (2 teaspoonsful) of liquid *Gasoline* lost from the end of a fill hose or vapor hose in the process of connecting or disconnecting the hose; or any quantity of *Gasoline* escaping out the end of such a hose that wets any area(s) on the ground having an aggregate area greater than 113 square inches, or the perimeter of which would encompass a circle of 12 inches (30.5 cm) diameter. This does not include drainage into a fill-tube's spill containment receptacle.

**R.** **EXEMPT COMPOUND -** See **NON-PRECURSOR ORGANIC COMPOUND**

**S.** **FLEXIBLE PLASTIC -** A surface or part made of solid (non-rubber) polymer designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use.

**T.** **FLUSHING WITH SOLVENT - -** Introducing cleaning-solvent directly into the internal space(s) of an object or assembly using a hose or pipe.

**U.** **FREEBOARD HEIGHT –** For a Batch Cleaning Machine, the vertical distance from the solvent/air interface to the least elevated point of the top-rim when the cover is open or removed, measured during idling mode.

**V.** **GASOLINE -** Any petroleum distillate or blend of petroleum distillate with other combustible liquid(s), such as alcohol, that is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines and has a vapor pressure between 4.0 and 14.7 psi (200 – 760 mm Hg).

**W.** **GASOLINE DELIVERY VESSEL** - Any vehicular-mounted container such as a tanker truck, tank trailer, cargo tank or any other wheel mounted container used to transport *Gasoline*. This includes any hosing the vessel carries through which deliveries must be made.

**X.** **HARDENER -** A coating component specifically designed to promote a faster cure of an enamel finish.

**Y.** **HEAVY TRUCK -** Any cab/tractor, truck, van, bus, or motorhome with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 8600 lbs or more that is licensable for highway travel; this includes any trailer or semi-trailer that is equipped to be pulled by any such cab/tractor, truck, or van.

**Z.** **HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLE -** Any highway vehicle, except for an automobile/ light-duty vehicle. This includes, but is not limited to, all vehicular products manufactured under NAICS code 3362, such as trailers, buses, canopies, and the following: trucks, construction equipment, and recreational vehicles.

**AA.** **HIGH-VOLUME LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) APPLICATION -** A type of coating spray system in which the final air pressure does not exceed 10 psig (67 kilopascals) and which depends on relatively large volumes of air to atomize the coating.

**BB.** **IMPERVIOUS - -** Neither absorbing, adsorbing, nor allowing penetration through, by liquid or vapors.

**CC.** **LACQUER** - A coating which becomes or remains soft when subjected to heat (thermoplastic), which dries primarily by solvent evaporation, and which is resoluble in its original solvent.

**DD.** **LEAK -** - The state or condition in which a cleaning-solvent, excluding a Low-VOC Cleaner, is allowed to seep or drip, or otherwise enters or escapes, at either the following rate or magnitude:
1) Three or more drops of liquid cleaning-solvent per minute; or
2) Any puddle of cleaning-solvent greater than 1 square inch.

**EE.** **LEAK FREE** - A condition in which there is no liquid Gasoline escape or seepage of more than 3 drops per minute from Gasoline storage, handling, and ancillary equipment, including, but not limited to, seepage and escapes from above ground fittings.

**FF.** **LOW PRESSURE GUN -** An air atomized spray gun which by design functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (0.7 bar) and for which the manufacturer makes no written claims that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (0.8 bar).

**GG.** **LOW-VOC CLEANER –** Any solution or homogeneous suspension that, as used, contains less than 50 grams of VOC per liter of material (0.42 lb VOC/gal) or is at least 95% water by weight or volume as determined by an applicable test method in Section 502 of this rule. Within Section 300 and Section 500 of this rule, a Low-VOC Cleaner is subject only to Section 301, Section 302, subsection 307.1, subsection 501.1a, and subsection 501.2.

**HH.** **MAKE-UP SOLVENT -** The increment of cleaning-solvent that replaces solvent lost through evaporation or other means, and that is added to the solvent remaining in a cleaning machine (degreaser) to bring solvent quantity to the desired level.

**II.** **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS -** The coating or coating component manufacturer's or importer's specification of the quantities of coating components for mixing a coating.

**JJ.** **MOBILE EQUIPMENT** - Any equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn upon a highway including, but not limited to, the following types of equipment: construction vehicles (such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers); farming equipment (such as wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer); hauling equipment (such as truck trailers, utility bodies, camper shells); and miscellaneous equipment (such as street cleaners, golf carts, all terrain vehicles or ATVs, mopeds, etc.).

**KK.** **MULTI-COLORED TOPCOAT** - A topcoat that exhibits more than one color, is packaged in a single container, and camouflages surface defects on areas of heavy use, such as cargo beds and other surfaces of trucks and other utility vehicles.

**LL.** **NON-PRECURSOR ORGANIC COMPOUND (EXEMPT COMPOUND) -** Any of the organic compounds which have been designated by the EPA as having negligible photochemical reactivity. EPA designates such compounds as "exempt." A listing of these compounds is found in Rule 100.

**MM.** **ORGANIC COMPOUND -** Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

**NN.** **PRETREATMENT WASH PRIMER** - A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, that is applied directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent coatings.

**OO.** **PRIMER** - Any coating applied prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of corrosion resistance and/or adhesion.

**PP.** **PRIMER-SEALER** - Any coating applied prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of corrosion resistance, adhesion of the topcoat, and/or color uniformity and to promote the ability of an undercoat to resist penetration by the topcoat.

**QQ.** **PRIMER-SURFACER** - Any coating applied prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of filling surface imperfections in the substrate, corrosion resistance, and/or adhesion of the topcoat.

**RR.** **REDUCER** - Any solvent used to thin enamels.

**SS.** **REFINISH, REFINISHING -** Recoating previously paint-finished parts of a motorcycle or of the body of an automobile/light-duty vehicle. The body does not include mechanical parts or chassis, except as they are incorporated into the surface of the body, such as a motor-driven-mirror assembly and coated underbody.

**TT.** **REMOTE RESERVOIR CLEANING MACHINE (DEGREASER) - -** Any non-vapor cleaning machine (degreaser) in which the reservoir for storing the cleaning-solvent is completely separated by impervious surfaces from the sink or basin where cleaning is performed, except for a connecting tube or isthmus through which solvent returns to the reservoir when cleaning is stopped.

**UU.** **RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL -** One of the following:

1) For a corporation: A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and the delegation of authority to such representatives is approved in advance by the Department;

2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: A general partner or the proprietor respectively;

3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

**VV. SOLVENT -** For the purposes of this rule, any liquid or vapor which is used to dissolve, clean, strip, or remove impurities, coatings, contaminants, or films from surfaces or from internal spaces and voids. In addition to VOC-containing solvents, this also includes plain water and mixtures containing water.

**WW. SOLVENT CLEANING MACHINE (CLEANING MACHINE)(DEGREASER) - -** Any liquid container and ancillary equipment designed to clean surfaces and/or remove surface contaminants using cleaning-solvents.

**XX. SINGLE-STAGE TOPCOAT** - A topcoat consisting of only a single coating formulation applied in one or more coats.

**YY. SPECIALTY COATING** - Any coating that is specifically designated by the coating manufacturer as being one or more of the following:

1) ADHESION PROMOTER **-** A coating designed to facilitate the bonding of a primer or topcoat on surfaces such as trim moldings, door locks, and door sills, where sanding is impracticable, and on plastic parts and the edges of sanded areas.

2) BRIGHT METAL TRIM REPAIR COATING - A coating applied directly to chrome-plated or other bright metal surface(s) to attain a desired appearance.

3) CUT-IN, OR JAMBING, CLEARCOAT - A fast-drying, ready-to-spray clearcoat applied to surfaces such as doorjambs and trunk and hood edges to allow for quick closure.

4) ELASTOMERIC COATING - A coating designed for application over flexible parts, such as elastomeric bumpers.

5) IMPACT-RESISTANT COATING - A specialty coating used on the lower 12 inches (31.6 cm) of a quarter panel, door, or fender to resist chipping caused by road debris.

6) LOW-GLOSS COATING - A coating which exhibits a gloss reading less than or equal to 25 on a 60° glossmeter.

7) RADAR DISPERSING COATING - A coating designed to disperse radar signals, applied to any part of a military vehicle or military mobile equipment.

8) UNDERBODY COATING - A coating designed for protection and sound deadening that is typically applied to the wheel wells and underbody of an automobile.

9) UNIFORM FINISH BLENDERS - Any coating that is applied in a spot repair for the purpose of blending a paint overspray (“feathered”) area of a repaired topcoat to match the appearance of an adjacent existing topcoat.

10) WATER HOLD-OUT COATING - A coating applied to the interior cavity areas of doors, quarter panels and rocker panels for the purpose of corrosion resistance to prolonged water exposure.

11) WELD-THROUGH PRIMER - A primer that is applied to an area before welding is performed, and that provides corrosion resistance to the surface after welding has been performed.

***ZZ.* SPOT REPAIR ON A HEAVY TRUCK -** A repair of a damaged or uncoated area of a heavy truck in which not more than a total of 1 liter (1.1 quart) of topcoat(s) and a total of 1 liter primers are used; and such coatings are applied from a reservoir that can hold no more than 1.2 liters when completely full.

**AAA. SURFACE PREPARATION AND SURFACE CLEANING FLUIDS -** Fluids that are used to prepare a surface for further operations by aiding the removal of grime, greases, waxes, unwanted deposits and embedded particles from the surface.

**BBB. STRIPPERS -** Powerful solvents used to dissolve permanent, cured coatings, usually to attain a bare substrate.

**CCC. THINNER** - Any solvent used to reduce the viscosity or solids content of a coating.

**DDD. THREE-STAGE TOPCOAT** - A topcoat composed of a pigmented basecoat, a midcoat, and a transparent clearcoat.

**EEE. TOPCOAT** - Any coating or series of coatings applied over a primer or an existing finish for the purpose of protection or beautification.

**FFF. TOTAL VOC VAPOR PRESSURE (VOC COMPOSITE PARTIAL PRESSURE) –** Within a solution or homogenous mixture, it is the sum of the partial pressures of all those components that are defined as VOCs, calculated according to the formula in subsection 502.4.

**GGG. TOUCH-UP COATING -** A coating applied by brush, airbrush, or nonrefillable aerosol can to cover minor surface damage.

**HHH. TWO-STAGE TOPCOAT** - A topcoat consisting of a pigmented basecoat and a transparent clearcoat.

**III. VEHICLE REFINISH COATING COMPONENT** - Any portion of a coating, such as a reducer or thinner, hardener, additive, etc., recommended (by its manufacturer or importer) to distributors or end-users for vehicle refinishing. The raw materials (such as polyurethane resin, etc.) used to produce the components that are mixed by the end-user to prepare a coating for application are not considered vehicle refinish coating components.

**JJJ. VAPOR TIGHT –** a condition in which an organic vapor analyzer (OVA) or a combustible gas detector (CGD) at a potential VOC leak source shows either less than 10,000 ppm when calibrated with methane, or less than 1/5 of the lower explosive limit when prepared according to the manufacturer and used according to subsection 504.3 of County Rule 353.

**KKK. VEHICLE REFINISHING OPERATION -** Any coating of vehicles or mobile equipment, their parts and components, including partial body collision repairs, for the purpose of protection, restoration or beautification, and which is subsequent to the original coating applied at a coating assembly line at an Original Equipment Manufacturing (OEM) plant.

**LLL. VOC CONTENT** - The mass of VOC per combined volume of VOC-plus-coating solids before coating application. For routine purposes, the VOC content from a manufacturer's product data document such as a current manufacturer's material safety data sheet (MSDS) that provides exact product contents.

**MMM. VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) -** Any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, except non-precursor organic compounds.

**NNN. VOC CONTENT OF MATERIAL (MATERIAL VOC CONTENT) –**

VOC CONTENT OF MATERIAL as a percent $= \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{W_m}$ X 100%

Using consistently either pounds or grams in the calculations:

Where: $W_s$ = weight of volatile material in pounds (or grams), including water, non-precursor organic compounds, and dissolved vapors.

$W_w$ = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

$W_{es}$ = total weight of non-precursor organic compounds in pounds(or grams)

$W_m$ = weight of total material in pounds(or grams)

VOC CONTENT OF MATERIAL in pounds per gallon (g/l) $= \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations

Where: $W_s$ = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams) including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds and dissolved vapors.

$W_w$ = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

$W_{es}$ = weight of all non-precursor compounds in pounds (or grams)

$V_m$ = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

**OOO. WIPE CLEANING -** That method of cleaning which utilizes a material such as a rag wetted with solvent, coupled with a physical rubbing process, including automated rubbing, to remove contaminants from surfaces.

## SECTION 3. AUTHORITY UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

Any Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Refinishing Operation shall be eligible for coverage under this General Permit if the Facility meets the requirements as specified in the Operating Requirements of this permit. However, if a Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Refinishing Operation does not meet the provisions of the Operating Requirements, the Facility will be considered ineligible for coverage and the applicant shall be required by the Control Officer to obtain an individual source permit.

**A. AUTHORITY TO OPERATE (ATO) OR CONSTRUCT** [County Rule 230 §§303.1, 303.3, & 302.4]
A facility is not covered by this General Permit unless a complete application for an ATO is filed with the Control Officer.

**B. Effective Date and Expiration Date of Authorization**
[County Rule 210 §§302.1a & 302.1.h.3] [County Rule 230 §§302.4.a, 303.3, 306 & 311.3]
This General Permit shall be valid for five years after the date it is signed by the Control Officer. All ATO's issued under this General Permit expire on the same date that this General Permit expires, regardless of when the ATO was issued. Any activity covered by this General Permit is authorized at the specified facility on the date the application is filed. The Control Officer will provide written notice of the expiration of this General Permit stating that the source must reapply for coverage. The Permittee may operate under the terms of this General Permit until one of the following conditions takes place:

1) The date that the Permittee submits a complete application for coverage under an individual permit;
2) 180 days after receipt of the notice of expiration, termination or cancellation of this general permit;
3) The date the Permittee submits a complete application for coverage under a renewal of this general permit; or

4) The expiration date of this General Permit

**C. REQUIREMENTS TO FILE AN APPLICATION FOR AN INDIVIDUAL SOURCE PERMIT**

1) Denial of an ATO
If the Control Officer notifies the Permittee that the application for coverage under the General Permit is denied, the applicant must file an individual source permit application within 180 days of receipt of the denial notice.

[County Rule 230 §303.3]

2) Revocation of Authority to Operate
If an ATO has been issued and the Permittee is later notified by the Control Officer of the revocation of the authority to operate under this General Permit because of expiration, termination, or cancellation, the Permittee must file an application for an individual source permit. The application for an individual source permit must be filed within 180 days of receiving the notice from the Control Officer. The Permittee may continue to operate under this General Permit until the earlier of either:
a) The date that it submits a complete application for an individual source permit; or
b) The date 180 days after receipt of the notice of expiration, termination, or cancellation of this general permit.

[County Rule 230 §311]

**D. ISSUANCE OF AN INDIVIDUAL SOURCE PERMIT** [County Rule 230 §307]
If the Control Officer issues an Individual Source Permit authorizing the same activity that is authorized by an ATO issued under this General Permit, the ATO shall terminate on the date that the Individual Source Permit is issued.

## SECTION 4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

**A. COMPLIANCE REQUIRED**

The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this Permit including all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes and the Rules. Compliance with permit terms and conditions does not relieve, modify, or otherwise affect the Permittee's duty to comply with all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes and the Rules. Any Permit non-compliance is grounds for enforcement action; for a permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Non-compliance with any federally enforceable requirement in the Permit constitutes a violation of the federal Clean Air Act.

[County Rule 210 §302.1.h.1] [County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

The Permittee shall halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the applicable requirements of Federal laws, Arizona laws, the Rules, or other conditions of this Permit.

[County Rule 210 §302.1.h.2] [County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

**B. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION**

1) The Permittee shall furnish to the Control Officer, within a reasonable time, any information that the Control Officer may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for revoking the ATO, or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the Control Officer copies of records required to be kept by the permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee shall furnish a copy of such records directly to the Administrator of EPA along with a claim of confidentiality if required to do so by the Control Officer.

[County Rule 210 §302.1h.(5)][County Rule 230 §302.4.a.]

2) If, while processing an application for an ATO, the Control Officer determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or to take final action on that application, the Control Officer may request such

information in writing and may set a reasonable deadline for a response. The Control Officer may, after one submittal by the applicant under this rule, reject an application that is still determined to be incomplete and shall notify the applicant of the decision by certified mail.

[County Rule 220 §301.4.e.]

3) If the Permittee has failed to submit any relevant facts or has submitted incorrect information in the application for an ATO, the Permittee shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information.

[County Rule 220 §301.5]

## C. EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

1) For the purposes of this Permit, an emergency is defined as any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, that require immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that cause the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

[County Rule 130 §201]

2) An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the technology-based emission limitations, if the requirements of this Permit Condition are met.

[County Rule 130 §401]

3) The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that contain the information listed in the Emergency subpart of the Monitoring and Recordkeeping section of this Permit.

[County Rule 130 §402]

4) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

[County Rule 130 §403]

5) The provisions of this Permit Condition are in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

[County Rule 130 §404]

## D. EXCESS EMISSIONS [County Rule 140 §401]

1) Affirmative Defense For Malfunctions:
Emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation contained in this General Permit shall constitute a violation. For all situations that constitute an emergency, the requirements of the Emergency Provisions of this Section shall apply. In all other circumstances, it shall be an affirmative defense if the owner and/or operator of the source has complied with the Excess Emissions Reporting requirement in the Reporting Requirements section of this Permit and has demonstrated all of the following:
   a) The excess emissions resulted from a sudden and unavoidable breakdown of the process equipment or the air pollution control equipment beyond the reasonable control of the operator;
   b) The source's air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
   c) If repairs were required, the repairs were made in an expeditious fashion when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift labor and overtime were utilized where practicable to ensure that the repairs were made as expeditiously as possible. If off-shift labor and

overtime were not utilized, then the Permittee satisfactorily demonstrated that such measures were impractical;

d) The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;
e) All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
f) The excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;
g) During the period of excess emissions, there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in County Rule 510 that could be attributed to the emitting source;
h) The excess emissions did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned, and could not have been avoided by better operations and maintenance practices;
i) All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation, if at all practicable; and
j) The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

2) Affirmative Defense For Startup And Shutdown:
Except as provided for in this Permit Condition, and unless otherwise provided for in the applicable requirement, emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown shall constitute a violation. A Permittee with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown has an affirmative defense to a civil or administrative enforcement proceeding based on that violation, other than a judicial action seeking injunctive relief, if the Permittee has complied with the Excess Emissions Reporting requirements in the Reporting Requirements section of this Permit and has demonstrated all of the following:

a) The excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful and prudent planning and design;
b) If the excess emissions were the result of a bypass of control equipment, the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe damage to air pollution control equipment, production equipment, or other property;
c) The source's air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
d) The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable, during periods of such emissions;
e) All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
f) During the period of excess emissions, there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in County Rule 510 (Air Quality Standards) that could be attributed to the emitting source;
g) All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation, if at all practicable; and
h) The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during routine startup and shutdown, then those malfunctions shall be treated as other malfunctions subject to the Affirmative Defense For Malfunctions section of this Permit Condition.

3) Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions During Scheduled Maintenance
If excess emissions occur due to malfunction during scheduled maintenance, then those instances will be treated as other malfunctions subject to the Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions section of this Permit Condition.

4) Demonstration of Reasonable and Practical Measures:
For an affirmative defense under this Permit Condition, the Permittee shall demonstrate, thru submission of the data and information required by the Excess Emissions section of the Monitoring and Recordkeeping requirements of this Permit, that all reasonable and practical measures within the Permittee's control were implemented to prevent the occurrence of the excess emissions.

## E. FACILITY CHANGES REQUIRING AN INDIVIDUAL SOURCE PERMIT

[County Rule 220 §§403.1 & .2]

The following changes may not be made under this General Permit:

1) A change that triggers a new applicable requirement or violates an existing applicable requirement;
2) A change that will require a case by case determination of an emissions limitation; nor
3) A change that will result in the burning of any fuel that is not currently authorized by the permit

## F. FACILITY CHANGES ALLOWED

1) Except for a physical change or change in the method of operation requiring the Permittee to obtain an individual source permit or a change subject to the logging or notice requirements of this Permit Condition, a change shall not be subject to the revision, notice, or logging requirements of these General Permit Conditions.

[County Rule 220 §404.1]

2) Facility Changes Requiring Logging:
The following changes may be made if the Permittee keeps on-site records of the changes according to the logging requirements located in Section 6, the Monitoring and Recordkeeping requirements of these Permit Conditions:
   a) Changing process equipment so long as the source does not exceed any threshold listed in section 5 of this General Permit; or
   b) Engaging in any new exempted activity listed in County Rule 200, subsection 303.3(c), but not listed in the General Permit. (NOTE: County Rule 200 may be accessed at http://www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/AIR/RULES/docs/200-0108.pdf.)

[County Rule 220 §404.2.b & c]

3) Facility Changes Requiring Advance Notification:
The following changes may be made if the Permittee files the appropriate advance written notification in accordance with the requirements located in the Reporting section of these Permit Conditions:
   a) The Permittee shall provide written notice to the Control Officer no less than 7 days before making a physical change or a change in the method of operation that increases the aggregated heat input rating for all fuel burning equipment (excluding internal combustion engines) at the facility by more than 10 million BTU/Hr.

[County Rule 220 §404.3.b]

   b) If the Permittee installs an emergency generator and none had previously been installed, the Permittee shall give advance notice to the Control Officer at least 30 days before the installation.

[County Rule 220 §404.3.d]

   c) A change where the fixed capital cost of components used for repairing fuel burning equipment is greater than 50% of the capital cost of comparable new equipment and the repairs happen over a 12 consecutive month period, the Permittee shall give the Control Officer at least 7 day advance notice.

County Rule 220 §404.3.e]

4) If a source change is described by both the logging and advanced notification sections of this Permit Condition, the Permittee shall comply with the advanced notification requirement.

County Rule 220 §404.7]

5) f a source change is described by both the advanced notification and Facility Changes Requiring An Individual Source Permit sections of this Permit, the Permittee shall comply with the individual source permit requirement.

County Rule 220 §404.8]

6) Notwithstanding any other Condition of this General Permit, the Control Officer may require the Permittee to obtain a new ATO or an individual permit for any change that, when considered together with any other changes submitted by the same facility under this Condition over a 5 year term, constitutes a change under County Rule 220 Section 403.2.

[County Rule 220 §404.6]

**G. FILING OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN ATO:**

Any facility that is eligible for this General Permit according to the requirements of Section 4 may apply for an ATO by completing the necessary application forms that are approved by the Control Officer. The application shall be completed, all necessary information provided, and the ATO application shall be signed by the responsible official before the application may be processed.

[County Rule 230 §302.4]

A source applying for an ATO under this Permit shall not propose nor accept pursuant to County Rule 220 emission limitations, controls, or other requirements that are not included in this General Permit.

[County Rule 230 §302.5]

**H. PAY APPLICABLE FEES** [County Rule 280]

Sources applying for and operating under an ATO for this General Permit shall pay all fees to the Control Officer pursuant to Rule 280 of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations.

**I. POSTING OF A PERMIT** [County Rule 200 §311]

The Permittee shall post a copy of the ATO at the covered facility in such a manner as to be clearly visible. A complete copy of the General Permit and the original ATO shall be kept on the site during the life of the permit.

**J. PROPERTY RIGHTS** [County Rule 210 §302.1.h.4] [County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

This General Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

**K. RIGHT TO ENTRY AND INSPECTION** [County Rule 220 §§302.17,18,19,20,21]

For the purpose of assuring compliance with this General Permit, the Permittee shall allow the Control Officer or authorized representative, upon presentation of proper credentials to:

1) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where the source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records are required to be kept pursuant to the conditions of this Permit;
2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this General Permit;
3) Inspect any source, at reasonable times, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control devices), practices or operations regulated or required in this General Permit;
4) Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this General Permit or other applicable requirements; and
5) Record any inspection by use of written, electronic, magnetic, and photographic media.

**L. SEVERABILITY** [County Rule 210 §302.1.g] [County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

The provisions of this General Permit are severable and, if any provision of this General Permit is held invalid, the remainder of this General Permit shall remain valid.

## SECTION 5. OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

### A. VEHICLE REFINISHING OPERATIONS

The following tables contain limits on the Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) content of materials used in vehicle and mobile equipment coating operations. The Permit Conditions of this section that follow the Tables give specific requirements for when the Tables apply.

**Table 1**
**Refinishes Applied to the Bodies of Automobile/Light-Duty Vehicles or Motorcycles**
**VOC Limits for Refinish Coatings As Applied, Minus Exempt Compounds[1]**

| Coating category | Pounds per gallon (lbs/gal) | Grams per liter (g/L) |
|---|---|---|
| Pretreatment wash primers | 6.5 | 780 |
| Primers/primer surfacers | 4.8 | 580 |
| Primer sealers | 4.6 | 550 |
| Single/two-stage topcoats | 5.0 | 600 |
| Topcoats of more than two stages | 5.2 | 630 |
| Multi-colored topcoats | 5.7 | 680 |
| Specialty coatings | 7.0 | 840 |
| Strippable booth coatings | 3.5 | 420 |

[1] Coating with a non-refillable aerosol can is exempt.

**Table 2**
**VOC Limits for Refinish Coating As Applied to Heavy Truck Bodies,**
**As Applied, Minus Exempt Compounds[1]**

| Coating category | Pounds per gallon (lbs/gal) | Grams per liter (g/L) |
|---|---|---|
| Pretreatment wash primers | 6.5 | 780 |
| Primers/primer surfacers | 3.5 | 420 |
| Primer sealers | 3.5 | 420 |
| Single-stage, solid color | 3.5 | 420 |
| Single-stage, metallic/iridescent | 3.5 | 420 |
| Two-Stage topcoat, basecoat, and clearcoats | 4.0 | 480[1] |
| Topcoats of more than two stages | 4.0 | 480 |
| Spot coats, 1 Liter limit each stage | 4.6 | 546 |
| Specialty coatings as defined in Definitions | 7.0 | 840 |
| Strippable booth coatings | 2.0 | 240 |

[1] Coating with a non-refillable aerosol can is exempt.

**Table 3**
**VOC Limits for Coating As Applied To Uncoated Vehicle Surfaces[1]**

| Coating On Metal Surfaces | Pounds per gallon (lbs/gal) | Grams per liter (g/L) |
|---|---|---|
| The following includes Coating, Adhesive, & Adhesive Primer | | |
| • Air-Dried Coating, Adhesive, & Adhesive Primer: | 3.5 | 420 |
| • Baked Coating, Adhesive, & Adhesive Primer [above 200°F (93°C)] | 3.0 | 360 |
| Coating on Vinyl Surfaces | 3.8 | 450 |
| Coating on Fabric Surfaces | 2.9 | 350 |
| Coating Plastic Surfaces not defined as flexible | 3.5 | 420 |
| Coating Flexible Plastic Surfaces (not Vinyl) | | |
| • Primer | 4.1 | 490 |
| • Color Topcoat | 3.8 | 450 |
| • Basecoat/Clear Coat (Combined System) | 4.5 | 540 |

[1] Coating with a non-refillable aerosol can is exempt.

1) Automobiles and Light Duty Vehicles and Motorcycles: [County Rule 345 §§102.1 & 301]
   a) The Permittee shall not apply coatings on a previously finished automobile/light-duty vehicle body, cab or chassis unless the coating's VOC content complies with the applicable limits in Table 1 of this Permit. (Note – Table 1 also applies to previously uncoated surfaces and replacement parts.)
   b) Refinishing Surfaces That Are Not Part of the Body/Chassis: When recoating a section of a light duty vehicle that is not part of its body/chassis, its body's appurtenances, nor its wheels, the Permittee shall comply with the VOC limits in Table 3 of this Permit. This includes drive train, steering gear, etc.
   c) Refinishing Replacement Appurtenances on the Vehicle Body: When coating vehicle-body appurtenances such as mirrors, trim strips, license-plate frames, etc. used to replace or supplement existing appurtenances on an automobile/light duty vehicle, the Permittee may use coatings that meet the applicable VOC limits in Table 1 of this Permit, even if the item has never been coated or used. (Note – Table 1 also applies to previously uncoated surfaces and replacement parts.)

2) Heavy Duty Trucks and Truck Trailers: [County Rule 345 §302]
   a) Refinish VOC Limits: The Permittee shall not apply refinish coating to any section or appurtenance of the body or chassis of a heavy duty truck unless that coating complies with the VOC limits in Table 2 of these Permit Conditions.
   b) Refinishing Replacement Appurtenances: At the time of (re)placement, the Permittee may coat heavy truck body appurtenances such as mirrors, trim strips, license-plate frames, wheel covers, etc. with coatings that meet the applicable VOC limits in Table 2 of these Permit Conditions or the requirement for spot refinishing below, if the item is about to be used to replace or supplement existing appurtenances, even if the item has never been coated or used.
   c) Spot Refinishing of Heavy Trucks: The Permittee may coat a heavy truck panel, a juncture of panels, or a body appurtenance using a coating that meets all of the following requirements:
      (1) VOC limits:
         (a) The VOC content does not exceed 546 g VOC/L (4.55 lb VOC/gal), and
         (b) The VOC content of wash primers is less than 780 g/L (6.5 lb/gal)
      (2) Volume Restrictions:
         (a) The coating shall be applied from a resevoir having a gross volume not exceeding 1.2 liters (5 cups) and contain no more than 1 liter (1.1 qt.) of coating.

(b) The complete topcoat of a single stage finish shall not use more than 1 liter.
(c) The complete topcoat of a multi-stage finish shall not exceed 2 liters.
(d) The total of all non-topcoat coatings, including wash and primers shall not exceed 1 liter.

(3) Wash primers may have up to 780 g/L (6.5 lb/gal).

3) Coating New Surfaces and Refinishing Heavy Vehicles: [County Rule 345 §303]

a) Coating New Or Never Coated Surfaces: New or never coated surfaces of mobile equipment and of a vehicle, including a heavy truck, that is not manufactured under NAICS code 33611, are subject to a VOC limit of 3.5 lb VOC/gal (420 g/L) for all unbaked coatings over metal or plastic. The VOC content of coating applied on or over surfaces included in Table 3 of these Permit Conditions shall comply with the VOC limits of Table 3.

b) Refinishing Surfaces That Are Not Part Of Body/Chassis: The recoating of a section of mobile equipment or a heavy-duty vehicle, including a heavy truck, that is not part of its body/chassis, its wheels, nor appurtenances, shall comply with the VOC limits of Table 3 of these Permit Conditions. This includes drive-train, steering gear, suspension, etc.

c) Refinishing Mobile Equipment And Heavy-duty Vehicles: No person shall refinish mobile equipment or any heavy-duty vehicle that is not a heavy truck unless the coating as applied conforms to the VOC limits in Table 3 of these Permit Conditions, except that pre-treatment acid etchant wash shall conform to the VOC limits of row 1 in Table 2 of these Permit Conditions.

4) Coating and Solvent Usage Limits: [County Rule 220 §304.1]

The Permittee shall not allow the monthly and annual usage of combined coatings, diluents, and cleaning solvents to exceed any of the limits in the following table:

| Material | Maximum Monthly Usage Limits | Rolling Twelve Month Usage Limit |
|---|---|---|
| Coating (s) + Diluent(s) + Cleaning Solvent(s) | 500 gallons | 6000 gallons |

The Rolling Twelve Month Limit shall include every period of twelve consecutive calendar months.

5) Mixing Requirements: [County Rule 345 §304.3]

The Permittee shall not allow the addition of VOC-containing thinner, reducer, or other diluent to any refinish coating listed in Table 1 or Table 2 in proportions higher than those specified or recommended by the instructions provided by the supplier of the coating.

6) Surface-Preparation and Surface-Cleaning Fluids: [County Rule 345 §305]

a) Surface-preparation and surface-cleaning fluids applied prior to coating using a wipe method or other non-dip method shall contain no more than 1.4 pounds of VOC per gallon.

b) The Permittee shall not apply a surface-cleaner nor surface-preparation material that contains VOC by means of motor-compressed air if applied in a mist or (finely atomized) spray.

7) Maintenance: [County Rule 345 §306]

The Permittee shall operate and maintain in proper working order all production and cleaning equipment in which VOC-containing materials are used or stored.

8) Paint Gun Requirements and Limits: [County Rule 345 §307]

a) The Permittee shall not apply any coating with a VOC content exceeding 3.0 lb VOC/gal (360 g/l) using a spray gun unless such spraying employs one of the following devices or systems:
(1) A low pressure spray gun or system (such as HVLP), or
(2) An electrostatic system, or

(3) A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including "airless" and "air assisted airless."

b) The Permittee may use a spray gun other than the one allowed by paragraph a) of this Permit Condition under the following conditions:
   (1) For applying materials that have a VOC content not exceeding 3.0 lb VOC/gal (360 g/l) as applied, less water and non-precursor compounds.
   (2) If such guns are designed and used solely for detailing and/or touch-up, and have a maximum reservoir capacity of 250 cc (8.8 fluid ounces).
   (3) If such guns are used to apply adhesives.

9) Cleanup and Cleaning of Supply and Application Equipment: [County Rule 345 §309]
   a) The Permittee may conduct manual cleaning of a spray gun if the gun cleaning machine is used immediately after manual cleaning and without spraying cleaning solvent with the gun. The Permittee shall ensure that all solvent used to manually clean spray guns is collected into a container which shall be immediately closed after all the solvent has been collected.
   b) The Permittee shall ensure that all solvent used for line cleaning shall be pumped or drained into a container kept closed when not in use.
   c) The Permittee shall ensure that tanks used for stripping off coating or for cleaning objects shall be covered when not in use. Solvent-dragout shall be minimized by tilting or rotating the object to drain off any pools of solvent before removing the object from above the tank.

10) Gun Cleaning Machines: [County Rule 345 §310]
The Permittee shall use a paint-gun cleaning machine to clean paint guns. However, a gun cleaning machine is not required to clean a paint gun if the gun is cleaned with water or a cleaning mixture that is more than 1/2 water by weight or volume.
   a) General Requirements For Gun Cleaning Machines. The gun-cleaning machine shall:
      (1) Be designed to clean paint-guns and be kept in proper repair and free from liquid leaks.
      (2) Have at least one pump which drives cleaning solvent through and over the gun, and a basin which permits containment of the cleaning solvent.
      (3) Have all covers and other surfaces that are exposed to gaseous or liquid VOC-solvent be impervious to both gaseous and liquid VOC-solvent.

   b) Specific Requirements For Two Types Of Cleaning Machines.
      (1) Automatic Gun Cleaning Machine:
         (a) Shall be self-covering or enclosing when not loading or unloading.
         (b) The machine shall have a self-closing cover or other self-enclosing feature which in the cover's closed position allows no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet.
         (c) The machine shall be designed and maintained to prevent operation of its mechanical cleaning feature(s) unless it is completely covered or enclosed so that there are no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet.
      (2) Non-Automatic Remote Reservoir Gun Cleaning Machine.
         (a) The cleaning machine shall be designed such that cleaning solvent drains from the sink/workspace quickly and completely into a remote reservoir when the workspace is not in use.
         (b) The reservoir shall have the ability to contain VOC vapors and shall not have a cumulative total opening, including the drain opening(s), allowing VOC-escape to the atmosphere exceeding two square inches in area.

(c) Machine designs are allowed in which the base of the sink/workspace functions as the reservoir's top surface, as long the fit/seal between sink base and reservoir container allows the reservoir to meet the opening limits of two square inches in area maximum.

11) Storage and Disposal of VOC and VOC-Containing Material: [County Rule 345 §311]
   a) The Permittee shall store all VOC-containing materials, including but not limited to, waste coatings, waste solvents and their residues, and rags in closed containers.
   b) The Permittee shall ensure that each container has a legible label identifying the container's contents.
   c) The Permittee shall ensure that a container shall be kept closed except when contents are added or removed.
   d) The Permittee shall ensure that the disposal of waste or surplus VOC-containing materials shall be done in a manner that inhibits VOC evaporation, such as having these materials hauled off site in sealed containers.

12) Spray Booth Requirements:
   a) The Permittee shall not use or operate any spray painting or spray coating equipment unless one of the following conditions is met:
      (1) The Permittee shall operate all spray coating equipment inside an enclosure which has at least three sides a minimum of eight feet in height and able to contain any object(s) being coated.
         (a) For three-sided enclosures, the Permittee shall direct the spray in a horizontal or downward pointing manner so that overspray is directed at the walls or floor of the enclosure. No spraying shall be conducted within three feet of any open end and/or within two feet of the top of the enclosure.
         (b) For enclosures with three sides and a roof, or for complete enclosures, the Permittee shall direct the spray into the enclosure so that the overspray is directed away from any opening in the enclosure. No spraying shall be conducted within three feet of any open end and/or within two feet of any open top of the enclosure.

         [County Rule 315 § 301.1]

      (2) The Permittee shall install and operate a filtering system on any spray booth or enclosure with forced air exhaust.
         (a) The filtering system shall have an average overspray removal efficiency of at least 92% by weight, as specified in writing by the manufacturer, for the type of material being sprayed.
         (b) No gaps, sags or holes shall be present in the filters and all exhaust must be discharged into the atmosphere.

         [County Rule 315 § 301.2]

   b) The Permittee shall be exempt from Subsection a) of this Permit Condition if the spray coating operation is one of the following:
      (1) Spray coating of objects which cannot fit inside of an enclosure with internal dimensions of 10'W x 25'L x 8'H;
      (2) Enclosures and spray booths and exhausts located entirely in a completely enclosed building, providing that any vents or openings do not allow overspray to be emitted into the outside air; or
      (3) Coating operations utilizing only hand-held aerosol cans.

      [County Rule 315 § 302]

## B. SOLVENT CLEANING OPERATIONS

NOTE: The requirements of this section apply to dip tanks, wipe cleaning that is not part of a coating operation and other solvent cleaning activities that are not covered by County Rule 245.

1) EQUIPMENT RESTRICTIONS [County Rule 210 §302.1]

All cleaning machines shall be one of the following types:

a) Batch loaded cold cleaners with remote reservoir;

b) Batch loaded cold cleaners without a remote reservoir (such as solvent dip tank);

c) Shall use only low VOC cleaner (A low VOC cleaner is any solution or homogeneous suspension that, as used, contains less than 50 grams of VOC per liter of material (0.42 lb VOC/gal) or is at least 95% water by weight or volume); OR

2) SOLVENT HANDLING REQUIREMENTS [County Rule 331 §301]

a) The Permittee shall comply with all of the following requirements:

(1) All cleaning-solvent, including solvent soaked materials, shall be kept in closed leakfree containers that are opened only when adding or removing material.

(2) Rags used for wipe cleaning shall be stored in closed containers when not in use.

(3) Each container shall be clearly labeled with its contents.

b) If an cleaning-solvent escapes from a container:

(1) Wipe up or otherwise remove immediately if in accessible areas.

(2) For areas where access in not feasible during normal production, remove as soon as reasonably possible.

c) Unless records show that VOC-containing cleaning material was sent offsite for legal disposal, it will be assumed that it evaporated on site.

3) EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL CLEANING MACHINES: [County Rule 331 §302]

a) The Permittee shall provide a leakfree container (degreaser) for the solvents and the articles being cleaned.

(1) The VOC-containment portion shall be impervious to VOC-containing liquid and vapors.

(2) No surface of any freeboard required by this rule shall have an opening or duct through which VOC can escape to the atmosphere except as required by OSHA.

b) The Permittee shall maintain and operate all cleaning machine equipment required by this Permit and any of its emission controls required by this Permit.

4) SPECIFIC OPERATING & SIGNAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR CLEANING MACHINES [County Rule 331 §303]

a) The Permittee shall conform to the following operating requirements when cleaning with cleaning-solvents other than Low-VOC Cleaners:

(1) Comfort fans shall not be used near cleaning machines;

(2) Do not remove any device designed to cover the solvent unless processing work in the cleaning machine or maintaining the machine;

(3) Drain cleaned parts for at least (15) fifteen seconds after cleaning or until dripping ceases, whichever is later;

(4) If using a cleaning-solvent spray system:

(a) Use only a continuous, undivided stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower type spray).

(b) Pressure at the orifice from which the solvent emerges shall not exceed (10) ten psig and shall not cause liquid solvent to splash outside the solvent container.

(5) The Permittee shall not cause agitation of a cleaning-solvent in a cleaning machine by sparging with air or other gas. Covers shall be placed over ultrasonic cleaners when the cleaning cycle exceeds (15) fifteen seconds;

(6) The Permittee shall not place porous or absorbent materials in or on a cleaning machine. This includes, but is not limited to, cloth, leather, wood, and rope. No object with a sealed wood handle, including a brush, is allowed;
(7) The ventilation rate at the cleaning machine shall not exceed 65 cfm per square foot of evaporative surface (20 $m^3/min/m^2$), unless that rate must be changed to meet a standard specified and certified by a Certified Safety Professional, a Certified Industrial Hygienist, or a licensed professional engineer experienced in ventilation, to meet health and safety requirements;
(8) Limit the vertical speed of mechanical hoists moving parts in and out of the cleaning machine to a maximum of 2.2 inches per second and (11) eleven ft/min (3.3 m/min);
(9) The Permittee shall prevent cross contamination of solvents regulated by Section 304 of Rule 331 with solvents that are not so regulated. Use signs, separated work-areas, or other effective means for this purpose. This includes those spray gun cleaning solvents that are regulated by another rule.

b) When using cleaning-solvent, other than Low-VOC Cleaner, in any solvent cleaning machine (degreaser) or dip tank, the Permittee shall provide the following signage requirements on the machine, or within 3¼ feet (1 meter) of the machine, a permanent, conspicuous label, or placard which includes, at a minimum, each of the following applicable instructions, or its equivalent:
(1) "Keep cover closed when parts are not being handled." (This is not required for remote reservoir cleaners.)
(2) "Drain parts until they can be removed without dripping."
(3) "Do not blow off parts before they have stopped dripping."
(4) "Wipe up spills and drips as soon as possible; store used spill rags [or 'wiping material'] in covered container."
(5) "Don't leave cloth or any absorbent materials in or on this tank."
(6) For cleaning machines with moving parts such as hoists, pumps, or conveyors, post: "Operating instructions can be obtained from _____" where the Permittee shall list a person or place where the instructions are available.

5) SOLVENT SPECIFICATION [County Rule 331 §304]
a) All cleaning solvents, except Low-VOC Cleaners, shall be conforming solvents. A conforming solvent is one which has a total VOC vapor pressure at 68ºF (20ºC) not exceeding 1 millimeter of mercury column.
b) A nonconforming solvent may be used if it is utilized in a sealed system.

6) BATCH CLEANING MACHINES [County Rule 331 §305]
a) With Remote Reservoir - The Permittee shall equip each batch cleaning machine with remote reservoir, including the cabinet type(s), with the following:
(1) A sink-like work area or basin which is sloped sufficiently towards the drain so as to prevent pooling of cleaning-solvent.
(2) A single, unimpeded drain opening or cluster of openings served by a single drain for the cleaning-solvent to flow from the sink into the enclosed reservoir. Such opening(s) shall be contained within a contiguous area not larger than 15.5. square inches (100 $cm^2$).
(3) Provide a means for drainage of cleaned parts such that the drained solvent is returned to the cleaning machine.

b) Without Remote Reservoir - The Permittee shall equip each batch cleaning machine without a remote reservoir with all of the following:

(1) Have and use an internal drainage rack or other assembly that confines within the freeboard all cleaning-solvent dripping from parts and returns it to the hold of the cleaning machine (degreaser).
(2) Have an impervious cover which when closed prevents cleaning-solvent vapors in the cleaning machine from escaping into the air/atmosphere when not processing work in the cleaning machine. The cover shall be fitted so that in its closed position the cover is between the cleaning-solvent and any lip exhaust or other safety vent, except that such position of cover and venting may be altered by an operator for valid concerns of flammability established in writing and certified to by a Certified Safety Professional or a Certified Industrial Hygienist to meet health and safety requirements.
(3) The freeboard height shall be not less than 6 inches (15.2 cm). Freeboard height for batch cleaning machines is the vertical distance from the solvent/air interface to the least elevated point of the top-rim when the cover is open or removed, measured during idling mode.
(4) The freeboard zone shall have a permanent, conspicuous mark that locates the maximum allowable solvent level which conforms to the applicable freeboard requirements.

## C. GASOLINE DISPENSING OPERATIONS

1) The Permittee shall limit gasoline deliveries to less than 120,000 gallons in any 12 consecutive calendar months.

[County Rule 353 §305.2]

2) Basic Tank Integrity: No vapor or liquid escapes are allowed through a dispensing tank's outer surfaces, nor from any of the joints where the tank is connected to pipe(s), wires or other system.

a) VOC Emissions Standard:
Tanks and their fittings shall be vapor tight except for the outlet of a pressure/vacuum relief valve on a dispensing tank's vent pipe. Specifically, this means that at a probe tip distance of 1 inch (2.5 cm) from a surface, no vapor escape shall exceed 1/5 of the lower explosive limit. This applies to tanks containing gasoline regardless of whether they are currently being filled, and to caps and other tank fittings.

[County Rule 353 §301.1]

b) Leakage Limits –Liquid Leaks and Spills:
(1) Gasoline storage and receiving operations shall be leak free. Specifically, no liquid gasoline escape of more than 3 drops per minute is allowed. This includes leaks through the walls of piping, fittings, fill hose(s), and vapor hose(s).
(2) There shall be no excess gasoline drainage from the end of a fill hose or a vapor hose. Specifically, not more than 2 teaspoonful of gasoline shall be lost in the course of a connect or disconnect process.

[County Rule 353 §301.2]

c) Spill Containment Equipment: The entire spill containment system including gaskets shall be kept vapor-tight.
(1) The Spill Containment Receptacle:
(a) The outer surface of the spill containment receptacle shall have no holes or cracks and shall allow no vapors to pass from the dispensing tank through it to the atmosphere.
(b) Spill containment receptacles shall be kept clean and free of foreign material at all times.

(c) Spill containment receptacles shall be inspected at least weekly. Records of inspection and cleaning shall be kept in accordance with the recordkeeping requirements of these permit conditions.

(2) If the spill containment is equipped with a passageway to allow material trapped by the containment system to flow into the interior of the dispensing tank:
(a) The passageway shall be kept vapor tight at all times, except during the short period when a person opens the passageway to immediately drain material trapped by the containment system into the tank.
(b) The bottom of the receptacle shall be designed and kept such that no puddles of gasoline are left after draining through the passageway has ceased.

(3) The Permittee is responsible for assuring that before a delivery vessel leaves the premises after a delivery:
(a) Any gasoline in a dispensing tank's spill containment receptacle has been removed.
(b) Any gasoline that a person has taken out of a spill receptacle, as a free liquid or as absorbed into/onto other material removed from the receptacle, shall be contained in such a way that VOC emission is prevented; disposal in conformance with applicable hazardous waste rules is sufficient to meet this requirement.
(c) Any plunger/stopper assembly is unimpeded and sealing correctly.

(4) Criteria Of Violation/Exceedance For Spill-Containment Receptacles: A reading on a CGD or OVA exceeding 1/5 LEL (10,000 ppm as methane) is an exceedance. The procedure for performing a determination is set forth in County Rule 504.3.

[County Rule 353 §301.3]

3) Fill Pipe Requirements
a) Each fill-line into a stationary dispensing tank shall be equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe that has a discharge opening which is completely submerged when the liquid level is 6 inches above the tank bottom.
(1) Threads, gaskets, and mating surfaces of the fill pipe assembly shall be designed and maintained tight. There shall be no liquid or vapor leakage at the joints of the assembly.
(2) The Permittee is responsible to assure that external fittings of a fill pipe assembly shall be inspected weekly to assure that cap, gasket, and piping are intact and are not loose.
(a) A record of the inspection shall be made in accordance with the recordkeeping requirements of these permit conditions.
(b) The Permittee shall act to prevent driver/deliverers from connecting the delivery hose coupling to a fill pipe coupling with so much twisting force that the fill pipe assembly is loosened. One method of complying is to have a CARB-certified swivel coupling as part of the fill pipe assembly (reference subsection 503.4 for CARB).

[County Rule 353 §302.1]

b) Fill Pipe Caps:
(1) The cap shall have a securely attached, intact gasket.
(2) The cap and its gasket shall always function properly, latch completely so that it cannot then be easily twisted by hand, and have no structural defects.
(3) The cap of a gasoline fill pipe shall always be fastened securely on the fill pipe except immediately before, during, and immediately after:
(a) "Sticking" the tank to measure gasoline depth.
(b) Delivering gasoline into the tank.
(c) Doing testing, maintenance or inspection on the gasoline/vapor system.

(4) Do not unfasten or remove a fill pipe cap unless every other fill pipe is either securely capped or connected to a delivery hose, except as otherwise needed for testing, maintenance, or inspection.

[County Rule 353 §302.2]

c) Fill Pipe Obstructions:

(1) Any type of screen and/or other obstructions in fill pipe assemblies shall be permanently removed by November 1, 1999, unless it is specifically allowed by an Air Pollution Permit or is CARB-certified, as referenced in subsection 503.4.

(2) A screen or other obstruction, allowed by Air Pollution Permit or CARB, shall be temporarily removed by the Permittee prior to inspection by the Control Officer to allow measurements pursuant to this rule.

[County Rule 353 §302.4]

d) Overfill Protection Equipment:

Overfill prevention equipment shall be vapor tight to the atmosphere. Any device mounted within the fill pipe shall be so designed and maintained that no vapor from the vapor space above the gasoline within the tank can penetrate into the fill pipe or through any of the fill pipe assembly into the atmosphere.

[County Rule 353 §302.5]

**D. FUEL BURNING OPERATIONS** [County Rule 200 §309]

1) The Permittee shall only burn natural gas, propane, and butane as fuels in the fuel burning equipment. This requirement does not apply to emergency generators.
2) The maximum heat input rating of any single fuel-burning unit shall be less than 10 million BTU/Hr.
3) The maximum aggregated heat input rating for all fuel burning equipment (excluding internal combustion engines) at the facility as a whole shall be less than 55 million BTU/Hr.

**E. EMERGENCY GENERATORS:** [County Rule 200 §309] [[County Rule 241 §301]

All emergency generators at the facility shall meet all of the following requirements:

1) Are used only for emergency power generation;
2) The total of all internal combustion engines shall be less than 200 horsepower;
3) Emergency generators shall never to be used for peak shaving purposes; and
4) Use only diesel or gasoline as a fuel.

**F. OPACITY LIMITATIONS**:

1) The Permittee shall operate any fuel burning equipment in a manner that produces no visible emissions into the atmosphere other than water vapor. If visible emissions other than water vapor are observed, the Permittee shall, as quickly as is reasonable, take all steps necessary to eliminate the visible emissions.

[County Rule 210 §302.1] [[County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

2) Other than for fuel burning equipment, the Permittee shall not discharge into the ambient air from any single source of emissions any air contaminate, other than uncombined water, in excess of 20% opacity.

[County Rule 300 §301]

**G. TEMPORARY HALTING OR REDUCING OF ACTIVITY:**

[County Rule 210 §302.1] [[County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

The Permittee shall halt or reduce activities, if necessary, in order to maintain compliance with conditions of this General Permit.

## SECTION 6. MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

### A. EMERGENCY PROVISION RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS [County Rule 130 §402]

The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

1) An emergency occurred and the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;
2) At the time of the emergency, the permitted source was being properly operated;
3) During the period of the emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements in the permit; and
4) The Permittee met the Emergency Reporting requirements in the Reporting Section of these Permit Conditions.

### B. GASOLINE DISPENSING OPERATIONS [County Rule 353 §502]

If the Permittee maintains a gasoline dispensing operation at the facility, the Permittee is required to comply with all of the following:

1) The Permittee shall record by the end of the following month, the total amount of gasoline received each month.
2) The Permittee shall cause weekly records of fill tube, vapor valve and spill containment inspection to be kept as well as records of any corrective actions and their dates. The finding of such weekly inspections shall be permanently entered in a record or logbook by the end of Saturday of the following week. NOTE: If gasoline deliveries are less than weekly, inspection and recording of the inspection at the time of each delivery will be considered an acceptable alternative to the weekly inspection and recordkeeping requirements of this Permit Condition.
3) The Permittee shall maintain records of the past 12 months in a readily accessible location and must be made available to the Control Officer without delay upon verbal or written request.

### C. LOGGING REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITY CHANGES [County Rule 220 §502]

If the Permittee makes a change that is required to be logged by the Facility Change conditions in the General Requirements section of these Permit Conditions, then the Permittee shall perform such logging in indelible ink in a bound logbook with sequentially numbered pages, or in any other form, including electronic format, if approved by the Control Officer. Each log entry shall include at least the following information:

1) A description of each change including:
   a) A description of any process change;
   b) A description of any equipment change, including both old and new equipment descriptions, model numbers, and serial numbers, or any other unique equipment number; and
   c) A description of any process material change.
2) The date and time that the change occurred;
3) The provision of this General Permit that authorizes the change to be made with logging; and
4) The date the log entry was made and the first and last name of the person making the log entry.

### D. RECORDS REQUIREMENTS RETENTION [County Rule 100 §504] [County Rule 220 §501]

Any records required by these Permit Conditions shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

### E. VEHICLE REFINISHING OPERATIONS

The Permittee shall maintain and keep the following records in a consistent and complete manner and shall make them available to the Control Officer without delay during normal business hours. However, a student in classes at an accredited school which teaches vehicle refinishing is exempt from the following recordkeeping requirements of this Permit Condition.

[County Rule 345 §§312.2 & 501]

1) Responsibility For Products In Use: The Permittee shall maintain and keep written records in the facility which give the name or code number of each VOC-containing product and its VOC content as received. VOC content shall be expressed in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams/liter), less water and non-precursors, excepting waterborne cleaners, which shall include the water.
   a) Examples of What To Include: All coating components as received from the supplier, before any in-house blending, such as coating base and tint base for topcoats, midcoats, primers, specialty coatings, sealers, and strippable booth coating; other coating components such as hardeners, catalysts, reducers, promoters, inhibitors and other coating additives; and stripper, wash-thinner, lacquer thinner, gun cleaning solvent, surface prep cleaners, and other cleaners, including waterborne cleaners which contain some VOC.

   b) Sufficient Documentation: Any one of the following may be used to meet the record requirements, as long as all VOC-containing refinishing products are accounted for:
      (1) An up-to-date hardcopy (in writing) list prepared for that facility.
      (2) Current MSDS showing the VOC content.
      (3) Purchase documentation that gives VOC content.
      (4) Current, dated manufacturers publications such as charts or lists which show VOC content, with the products used in the facility highlighted or otherwise clearly marked.

[County Rule 345 §501.1]

2) Documentation of Purchases: The Permittee shall maintain purchase records showing the volume of each VOC-containing refinishing-related product purchased for the current and the previous year. Actual invoices and receipts showing the volume of the material purchased will suffice in place of ledger-style records.

[County Rule 345 §501.2]

3) Documentation of Filter Efficiency: The Permittee shall maintain on file and make available to the County upon request, a copy of the manufacturer's specifications verifying that the average overspray removal efficiency for the filter is at least 92%.

[County Rule 210 §302.1.d]

## SECTION 7. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

### A. CERTIFICATION OF TRUTH, ACCURACY, AND COMPLETENESS

[County Rule 100 §401 and 220 §302.14]

Any document that is required to be submitted by this General Permit, including reports, shall contain a certification by the facility owner, or other responsible official as defined in County Rule 100 § 200.95, of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under this permit shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

### B. DEVIATIONS FROM PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

[County Rule 210 §302.1e] [County Rule 230 §§302.4a & 305.1c]

The Permittee shall report any deviations from the permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. The Permittee shall submit the report to the Control Officer within 2 working days from knowledge of the deviation.

### C. EMERGENCY REPORTING

[County Rule 130 §402]

The Permittee as soon as possible shall telephoned the Control Officer, giving notice of the emergency, and submitted notice of the emergency to the Control Officer by certified mail, facsimile, or hand delivery within

2 working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice shall contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective action taken.

**D. EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING** [County Rule 100 §505]

If notified by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall submit an annual emissions inventory report to the Department, Air Quality Division, Attention: Air Quality Emissions Unit Manager, in accordance with Rule 100 of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations. The report shall include the throughput and any excess emissions reported during the previous calendar year.

**E. EXCESS EMISSIONS REPORTING** [County Rule 140 §500]

1) The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this General Permit. Such report shall be in two parts as specified below:
   a) Initial notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time when the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of excess emissions, including all available information from part 2) of this Permit Condition; and
   b) Excess emissions report containing the information described in part 2) of this Permit Condition within 72 hours of the initial notification required by this Permit Condition.

2) The excess emissions report shall contain the following information:
   a) The identity of each stack or other emission point where the excess emissions occurred;
   b) The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in the units of the applicable emissions limitation and the operating data and calculations used in determining the magnitude of the excess emissions;
   c) The time and duration or expected duration of the excess emissions;
   d) The identity of the equipment from which the excess emissions emanated;
   e) The nature and cause of such emissions;
   f) The steps taken, if the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of such malfunction; and
   g) The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions.

3) In the case of the continuous or recurring excess emissions, the notification requirements of this General Permit shall be satisfied if the source provides the required notification after excess emissions are first detected and includes in such notification an estimate of the time the excess emissions will continue. Excess emissions occurring after the estimated time period or changes in the nature of the emissions as originally reported shall require additional notification that meets the criteria of this Permit Condition.

**F. FACILITY CHANGE REPORTING**

1) Any advance written notice required by the Allowable Facility Change section of this Permit shall meet all of the following requirements:
   a) The notice shall be by certified mail or hand delivery and shall be received by the Control Officer the minimum amount of time in advance of the change. Notifications of changes associated with emergency conditions, such as malfunctions necessitating the replacement of equipment, may be provided with less than required notice, but must be provided as far in advance of the change, or if advance notification is not practicable, as soon after the change, as possible.
   [County Rule 220 §404.4]
   b) The written notice shall include:
      1) When the proposed change will occur;
      2) A description of the change;
      3) Any change in emissions of regulated air pollutants; and
      4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.
   [County Rule 220 §404.5]

2) Annual Facility Change Report
The Permittee shall file a copy of all facility change logs required by this General Permit with the Control Officer within 30 days after each anniversary of the permit issue date. If no changes were made at the source requiring logging, a statement to that effect shall be filed instead.

[County Rule 220 §503]